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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired through out the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, payable in advance.
Single copy 8 annas.
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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL EARLY IN JUNE.—The A 1, Clipper Ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, 1,200 Tons, R. RENNER, Commander, has comfortable accommodation for first-class Passengers. For terms apply to Captain RENNER on board, or to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. A few second-class Passengers can be taken on reasonable terms.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 10TH JUNE. The fine A 1. 13 years fast-sailing ship BURLINGTON, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain HOWES, on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons and 350 H. P.,) Captain G. S. BROOKS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 12th June, at 5 P. M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

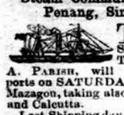
Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M., on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-ship ORISSA, (1,650 Tons, and 550 H. P.), Captain A. PARISH, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 14th June, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest not in the Ship on 11th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd June 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of 13th instant.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee, with mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight, Passage, &c. apply to

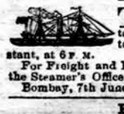
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on the 14th inst. at 5 o'clock P. M. For Passage, Freight, and further particulars, apply &c., as above.

9th June 1862.

FOR SURAT.

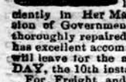


THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be dispatched to Surat, on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 6 P. M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first Class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers, her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM,
Bombay, 9th June 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Melecete*, G. GAULD, Master, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ship's side.

Landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading should be sent to us for countersignature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
Agents for Captain Gauld.

Bombay, 6th June 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL and every persons and person having any claim upon or being indebted to the estate of FRAMJEE NOROJEE DHONDEE, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who traded in Bombay in his own name and also under the style and firm of EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., are requested to send in such claims and to pay the amount of their debts to the undersigned within 14 days from this day. Bombay, 5th June 1862.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE DHONDEE,
Administrator of the Estate and effects of the abovenamed deceased.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. STEPHENS have on Commission Sale, a pair of stylish Bay Arab HORSES, young, sound, and standing 15 hands high. To be seen on giving one hour's notice.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st March 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Artichokes	Rs.	2	0 per Tin.
Do. à la Barigoule	„	3	8 „
Asparagus	„	2	10 „
Black Pudding	„	2	10 „
Do. with Truffles	„	3	8 „
Harlcots Verts	„	1	8 „
Julienne Soup	„	2	4 „
Do. Do.	„	1	6 ½ Tin.
Pates Foies Truffled	„	4	4 „
Do. Snipes	„	3	4 „
Do. Larks	„	3	4 „
Do. Quail	„	3	4 „
Do. Hare	„	3	4 „
Do. Fowl	„	3	4 „
Green Peas	„	1	8 per Tin.
Sausages	„	2	4 „
Do. with Truffles	„	3	8 „
Truffles	„	9	0 „
Harricots Pisgolets	„	1	8 „
Salmon in Oil	„	3	8 „

ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette,

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,294, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance... Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash ..... As. 4

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NOTICE.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN SHOLAPOOR AND HYDERABAD DECCAN OR SECUNDERABAD.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS beg most respectfully to inform the Public, that they have established a Bullock Transit Train from Sholapore to Hyderabad Deccan or Secunderabad, for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, and Merchants' Goods from 1st May 1862, and request the patronage of the Public.

The rates are as follows:—

For 1st Class Conveyance Shigram ..... Rs. 50 each.
For 2nd Class Conveyance Country Carts... „ 25 each.
For 3rd Class Luggage Carts..... „ 20 each.

For Luggage or Goods less than a cart load a charge of Rs. 1-8-0 per Bengal Maund will be made.

The Passengers will be conveyed to Hydrabad or Secunderabad within four days.

Luggage and Goods will reach these places after eight days.

For further particulars apply at the Transit Office, near Railway Station at Sholapoor, and in Bombay to SECCARAM DAWJOW, Proprietor's Agent in Hunman Gullee, without the Fort.

MAHOMED ALLY JAMADAR & SONS.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2). Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. d'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

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ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS
HARNESS MAKERS, &C.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET POONA.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poonè over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

MILITARY BRASS BANDS AND REED BANDS.

HERBERT & Co. have now in stock the following sets of Musical instruments, all carefully toned and attested with each other, forming sets of Instruments for Military and other Bands:—

A complete (Brass, Stringed, and Reed) Band of (50) performers, suitable for any large stations, or Depot for troops in India. The classification of the Instruments can be altered and adapted to circumstances, and the amount increased or lessened according to the number of Instruments required.

1 B flat Clarionet, Cocoa-wood, with white metal keys, ring & &c.
6 B flat do., with all the newest improvements.
2 C. natural do. do. do.
1 A. flat do. do. do.
1 Bohm Clarionet—a most perfect instrument for Solos
6 Cornets-a-Pistons (Prime) remon Model.
2 Second do. (Secondo) Straduarius Model.
1 Tenor do. (Tenore)
2 Valve Trombones (Bass)

Spare bows, bridges, strings, &c., in addition to the complete fit up which the above stringed instruments have.

3 Flutes, viz. Concert, third, and octave
2 Bassoons.
1 E flat double-tubed Metal Clarionette.
3 B flat do. do. all electro silver.
1 Soprano Cornet.
2 Cornet-a-pistons (Courtois)
2 Alto Horn (Upright Bell.)
2 Trumpets (Long Model.)
2 French Horns.
2 Valve Trombones, Alto, Tenor, and Bass.
2 Baritone Horns B. Flat and E. Flat.
2 Euphoniums C and B. flat.
2 Bombardons B flat and E. flat.
1 Ophicleide Bass B. flat.
1 45 inch Gong (or Orchestral) Drum with solid felt-headed beaters.
1 36 inch Bass Drum Brass Shell.
1 25-inch Tenor do. wood do.
1 Quadrille Drum (Patent.)
1 Pair of Turkish Cymbals.
1 Large Size Military Triangle and Beater.
1 Extra Size Military Metronome with tripod stand for marking with precision the time of different "Steps" in marching music.

The above complete set of Instruments can be used in every possible contingency likely to occur—the Stringed and Reed Instruments with Flutes forming with the Gong Drum a first class Band of 26 or more performers seldom met with on this side of India.

FOR A BAND OF SIX MEN.

1 Soprano Cornet in E. flat.
1 Cornopean in B. flat.
1 Tenor Alt Horn E. flat & F.
1 Trumpet in F.
1 Alt Horn in B. flat.
1 Bass Euphonion in C. & B. flat.

6 Instruments all complete with the full complement of crooks, valves, and pistons, of the newest and most serviceable descriptions with a strongly fitted up and painted case for each Instrument. Cash for the whole Rs. 500.

FOR A BAND OF TEN MEN.

1 Soprano Cornet E. flat.
1 Trumpet in F.
2 Alto Horns in C. & B. flat.
2 Cornet-a-pistons B. flat.
1 Tenor Alt Horn in E. flat & D. flat.
1 Tenor Horn in B. flat & A. flat.
1 Euphonion in C. & B. flat.
1 Bass Ophicleide in C.

10 Instruments complete with all their appurtenances in strong black painted boxes. Cash for the whole set Rs. 800.

BAND OF SIXTEEN MEN.

1 Soprano Cornet in E. flat.
2 Alto Horns in C. and B. flat.
4 Cornet-a-pistons in B. flat.
2 Trumpets in F.
2 Tenor Alt Horns F. & E. flat & E. flat & D. flat.
2 Baritones do C. & B. flat & B. flat & A. flat.
2 Euphoniens in C. & B. flat.
1 Bombardon in E. flat & F.

16 Instruments complete in boxes with all their requisites, warranted in tune and tone. Cash for the whole 1450.

FOR A REED BAND OF SIXTEEN MEN.

1 E. flat Cocoa-wood Clarionet best quality.
4 B. flat do. do. do.
3 Flutes, viz, Piccolo: F or third; and Concert Flute.
1 Cornet-a-piston in B. flat.
1 Trumpet in F.
1 French Horns.
1 Bass Trom bone in E. & G.
1 Alt Horn in B. flat & A. flat.
1 Euphonion in C. & B. flat.
1 Bombardon in E. flat & F.

16 Instruments of the first class quality all warranted in tune with each other and complete with the usual accompaniments of mouth pieces, reeds, boxes, &c. &c. Cash for the whole Rs. 1,500.

2 Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

N. B.—Nearly the whole of above are now opened out; the large Gong Drum and Bassoons with one or two other Instruments will arrive in ships due next month.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY.

No. XX., FOR JUNE 1862.
Is now ready.
CONTENTS.

Love's Allegiance.
French Interest in Madagascar.
Reminiscences of Poets and their Songs. VI. Henry Frank Lott.
The Corpora Quadrigemina Chapter XV. XVI.
The Serjeant's Boy.
On the Architecture of India.
Lines to Juan.
On the Way Home. Letter No. IV.
An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune.
Lines.
Married Soldiers. A Review.
The Washerwoman's Friend. By Tcha.
Arthur Ellis: a Tale. By Cecil Rutherford.
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Monthly Retrospect.

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CHESSON & WOODHALL.

26, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THEATRE ROYAL,

GRANT ROAD.

TUESDAY, 10TH JUNE.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE will be repeated on the above date and positively the

LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MISS EMMA GRATTAN.

NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW FARCE.

The Performance to commence with Shakespear's beautiful Play in 4 Acts, entitled the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Duke of Venice	Mr. Marsh.
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Bassanio	Mr. Browne.
Gratiano	Mr. Horn.
Lorenzo	Mr. Younge.
Solanio	Mr. Mercer.
Salarino	Mr. Gatrie.
Old Gobbo	Mr. Webster.
Launcelot Gobbo	Mr. London.
Tubal	Mr. Johnstone.
PORTIA	Miss E. GRATTAN.
SHYLOCK	Mr. H. P. GRATTAN.
Jessica	Miss Porey.
Nerissa	Mrs. Orger.
NEW DANCE } NEW SONG }	Miss E. GRATTAN.

To conclude with an entirely new screaming Farce.

PRICES OF TICKETS.

Dress Circle	Rs.	3
Stalls	„	3
Upper Circle	„	2
Pit	„	1

Tickets to be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette*, Exchange Hotel, the British Hotel, and of Mr. G. REGEL, Medow Street: also at the Box Office, at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

An early application for Seats in the Dress Circle is desirable, as the number of places is limited.

Doors open at 8; Performance to commence at half-past 8.

☞ *Smoking in every part of the House strictly prohibited.*

VIVAT REGINA!!

ENGINEER WANTED.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY requires the services of a practical Engineer. He will have charge of the Engines and Machinery, and will superintend the Workshops, for the management of which, and expenditure connected therewith, he will be held responsible.

Apply by letter *only*, with certificates to

LAWRENCE & Co.

WANTED.

FOR THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY MOOSTEERAR-OOL-MOOLK SALAR JUNG BAHADOOR, the undermentioned Musicians:—

1 Solo Clarionette player.
1 First Cornet and Piston player.
1 First Trumpet player.
1 A Piccolo player.
2 Euphonia players.
1 Bombarda player.

Musicians wishing to enter His Excellency's service, and those ought to be acquainted well with the above Instruments, are requested to apply to J. DE SOUZA, Esq., Director of Music H. E. 1st. N. N. T., Chuddaghaut; or to Captain W. R. ROUND, Commanding H. E. 1st N. N. T. Chuddaghaut. From either of these gentlemen full particulars regarding Pay, Clothes, &c. can be obtained.

All letters must be prepaid.

VACANCIES.

AT No. 3, FORBES STREET, FORT, for RESPECTABLE BOARDERS.

Directory and Morning Papers on the Table.

3, Forbes Street. THOS. GAYNOR.

NOTICE

THIS is to give Notice, that as my Wife EUNICE left my protection without my sanction on the 5th instant, I will not be responsible for any debts which she may incur, either in her own name or mine.

THOMPSON HARDING.

Bombay, 6th June 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. MCDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after five o'clock, A. M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.)

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL REFEREES.

THE Directors beg to intimate that on and after the 1st instant, Medical Referees will receive a Gold Mohur for every Report given on the Company's Forms, *whether the proposal be accepted or declined*, and without reference to the sum to be assured or the term of years for which the Policy is required.

This arrangement applies, however, to the mofussil only. Applicants for Assurance who may reside in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta will appear before the Medical Officers of the Company at those places as has hitherto been the custom.

EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay June, 1862.

CAUTION.—LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

MESSRS. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," so there are often substituted.

R. L as ord & Co. having just built an extensive Manufetchf are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, actory, er made payable in England. The Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE Just received ex *Vernon*—

		Rs. As.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	14 p. pair.
„	French Calf do.	18 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do	18 „ „
Laces	Patent Shoes	9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 25th INSTANT.

	Rs.	As.
Home News ..... April 26 and May 3	1	0
Saturday Review ..... April 19 & 26, & May 3 ...	1	14
Bell's Life ..... April 20 & 27, & May 4 ...	1	14
Naval and Military Gazette, April 19 & 26, May 3	1	14
Weekly Freeman's Journal April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	8
Weekly Dispatch ..... April 27 and May 4	1	4
Lady's Newspaper ..... April 26 and May 3	1	4
Railway Times ..... April 19 & 26, & May 3	1	14
Edinburgh News ..... April 19 and 26	1	0
Jackson's Woolwich Journal ..... May 1	0	8
Evening May ... April 18 to May 2 (6 papers) ...	2	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28, Medow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following valuable Law Books lately received:—

TREATISE ON THE LAW OF MARINE INSURANCE AND AVERAGE, by SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, second edition, 2 vols. 8vo, cloth	Rs.	35	0
TREATISE ON THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP, including its applications to JOINT STOCK and other COMPANIES, by N. LINDLEY, Esq. 2 vols 8vo		31	8
TREATISE ON THE LAW OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, Cash Notes and Bankers, by J. B. BYLES, Serjeant at Law; 7th edit on, 8vo. cloth		14	0
PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TRUSTS AND TRUSTEES, by J. LEWIN, Esq; fourth edition, rl. 8vo, cloth		21	0
TREATISE ON THE LAW OF MERCHANT SHIPS AND SEAMEN, by CHARLES, Lord TENTERDEN, late Chief Justice of England: the tenth edition, by W. SHEE, Serjeant at Law, 8vo.		29	0
COMMENTARIES ON THE LAWS OF ENGLAND; in four books, by SIR W. BLACKSTONE. Adapted to the present state of the Law by R. M. KERR, LL.D., 4 vols. 8vo		40	0
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A HANDY BOOK OF THE LAW OF PROPERTY, by LORD ST. LEONARDS, 12mo. cloth		2	4
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PERILS OF THE SEA and their Effects on Policies of INSURANCE, by L. R. BAILEY, Esq., 12mo. cloth		7	0
MANUAL OF MOHAMEDAN CIVIL LAW, by V. SADAGOPAH CHARLOO: second edition, 8vo.		4	0
PRINCIPLES OF HINDU AND MOHAMEDAN LAW, by the late SIR W. H. MACNAGHTEN, edited by Professor H. H. WILSON, 12mo.		8	12
HINDU LAW, &c. &c., by SIR THOMAS STRANGE, third edition, with an introduction, by J. D. MAYNE, Esq.; 2 vols. 8vo, half bound		18	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to an advertisement that appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th ultimo. Notice is hereby given, that the Mortgagee will sell the property of RAMABAEE widow of ANUNDROW WENGAJEE therein described on Wednesday next the 11th day of June, instant, at 4 P. M., and on Friday next, the 13th instant, also all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Stable thereon, situate, lying, and being at Funuswady, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 90 feet in length, and 50 feet in breadth, which said Land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and the said House and Stable are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 14. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Office on the Bombay Green, within Fort.

KELLY AND HORE,
Mortgagee's Solicitors.

Bombay Green, 7th June 1862.

LOST between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening of the 3rd June instant, between the Bank of Bombay and the Boree Bunder Railway Station, a small Circular Gold Locket containing grey hair; any one who may find the same and will bring it to the English Hotel, Military Square, will (if required) be paid three times the intrinsic value of the Locket.

N. B.—The Locket has a deep indentation on one side.

TO LET.

A LARGE GODOWN, Commodious for Storing Dry Goods, No. 9 Apollo Street.

Also, a Pleasant and Airy BUNGALOW at Kelwaddy, opposite to H. Miles, Esquire, with Stables and large Compound, suitable for Washing and Garbling Wool &c. apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
No. 7 Parsee Bazar Street, 6th June 1862.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The upper floor of an Office, in Nesbit Lane. For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, Church Street, suitable for Offices, with extensive Godowns below. Apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA.

Church Street, No. 5, 28th May 1862.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Love Lane, lately vacated by Mr. E. MARSHMAN. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

PREMISES in Apollo Street. Apply at the office of Mr. H. G. BRIGGS, opposite the Secretariate.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE, No. 103, situated in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs Remington & Co., Cotton Mills. Apply to MANECK JEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker, No. 32, Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.

FROM the 16th JUNE to the 30th SEPTEMBER 1862.—A BUNGALOW furnished or unfurnished in Middle Colaba, at present in the occupation of Mr. G. INGLE, Puisne J. N.

For particulars apply to EDULJEE JAMSETJEE, No. 7, Forbes Street, Bombay.

Bombay, 4th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, 4, Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

2 Bungalows in Byculla—5 Bungalows on Malabar Hill, 3 in Mazagon—1 in Girgaum—2 in Upper Colaba, Beach Road, facing the sea—and one in Lower Colaba.

2 well commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

1 splendid House, in Fort—8 extensively large rooms for Offices.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and "Rose Cottage."

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

One extensively commodious Bungalow with many outhouses, &c., situated in the best position in Horse Lines, Poona. As for plan, rent, value, and other particulars apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.

N. B.—Also four houses and two shops to let in the Fort.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office.
76 and 74, King William Street, E.C.
Liverpool Office.
Water Street.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION,
(With power to increase.)
Board of Directors.

Chairman.—F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the National Discount Company, London.
Deputy Chairman.—Mr. Alderman Dakin, (Messrs. Dakin Brothers, London.)
Francis Braun, Esq., (Messrs. Blessig, Braun & Co., Liverpool.)
C. B. Colchester, Esq., (Messrs. Colchester & Woolner, London.)
J. H. R. De Castro, Esq., (Messrs. Carruthers De Castro & Co., Manchester and London.)
D. N. Giannacopulo, Esq., (Giannacopulo & Cochilani, Liverpool.)
Stephen Barker Guion, Esq., (Messrs. Guion & Co., Liverpool.
Mr. Alderman Hale, (Messrs. Warren S. Hale & Sons, London.)
Charles Joyce, Esq., (Messrs. Charles Joyce & Co., London.)
George Kendall, Esq., (Messrs. Kendall Brothers, Liverpool.)
J. H. Mackenzie, Esq., Beddington, Surrey, and the Temple, London.
John Edward Naylor, Esq., Merchant, Liverpool.
Lightly Simson, Esq., Chairman of the East Anglian Railway Company, London.
Thomas Stenhouse, Esq., Merchant, London.

General Manager.
W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.
Bankers.
The Bank of London. Union Bank of Liverpool.

INSURANCES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE,
On every description of Property.
AT MODERATE PREMIUMS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

Agents for Bombay and Presidency.
Messrs. STENHOUSE & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Further supplies of the following POPULAR AND STANDARD WORKS, lately received.

BACON'S ESSAYS with Annotations. By RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., 8vo. cloth	Rs.	6	12
PALEY'S EVIDENCES of Christianity, with Annotations. By R. WHATELY, D.D., 8vo. cloth		5	12
LIFE AND LETTERS of the Rev. HENRY MARTYN		3	12
KINGSLEY'S (Rev. C.) Twenty-five Village Sermons, 12mo.		1	12
KINGSLEY'S (Rev. C.) Town & County Sermons		3	12
CEYLON, an account of the Island: Physical, Historical, and Topographical, &c. &c. By SIR J. E. TENNENT, fifth edition, revised: maps, plans, &c., royal 8vo. cloth		31	4
THE LIFE AND POETICAL WORKS OF THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE, edited by his Son, royal 8vo. cloth		6	0
THE CHRISTIAN YEAR: sixty-seventh edition, 12mo. cloth		5	12
UNDESIGNED COINCIDENCES in the writings both of the OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT, an argument of their veracity &c. &c. By the REV. J. J. BLUNT, D. D., seventh Edition, Crown 8vo. cloth		5	0
TRACTS FOR PRIESTS AND PEOPLE. By THOMAS HUGHES, Rev. F. D. MAURICE, Rev. CHARLES KEY, J. LL. DAVIES, and JOHN LUDLOW. Crown 8vo. cloth		6	0
THE EVIDENCE OF PROPHECY. By A. KEITH, D.D. 38th edition, profusely illustrated, Crown 8vo cloth		5	12
EARLY EGYPTIAN HISTORY, with descriptions of the Tombs and Monuments, 12mo. cloth		3	12
THE FATHERS OF GREECE. PHILOSOPHY. By R. D. HAMPDEN, D.D. Bishop of Hereford, 8vo. cloth		12	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has this day started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary, Gymkhana.

No. 4, Medow Street, or Gymkhana Tents, Esplanade.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P. M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P. M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

NOTICE.

TO THE AGENTS AND COMMANDERS OF MERCHANT SHIPS.—Biscuit of the best description, made at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, can be obtained from the Executive Commissariat Office at the Presidency, on application in writing, at Rupees 12 Twelve per cwt.

Terms—Cash on presentation of the Bill, and the Biscuit to be received at the Government Bakery in Bombay by the purchaser.

J. B. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Deputy Commissary General.

Deputy Commissary General's Office, 6th May 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks of vessels and steamers and grant Policies on behalf of Reliance Marine Insurance Company of Calcutta payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghae and London.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1862.

SHORTLY EXPECTED FROM MADRAS:

TOPICS OF JURISPRUDENCE; or Aids to the Office of the Indian Judge. By JOHN BRUCE NORTON, Esq., Barrister at Law. One large Volume, 614 Pages.

Price Rs. 15 in Bombay. Rs. 15½ to outstations.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE BILLIARD TABLE, with all appurtenances complete, including Lamps &c. In good order and price moderately. Apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CALICUT COIR MATTING FOR THE MONSOON. Apply as above.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY?

TRY B. FRERE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to DINSHAW ARDASEER & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 9th June 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	9 months' sight..	2s. 0d/1d. to 2d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0d/1d. to 1d.
Do. Bank Bills ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0d/1d.
Calcutta	Sight	1 Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	71 Prm. ex Div.
Bank of Bombay ...	1,000	2½ do.	34
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	84 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	11½ do.
Chartered Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
General Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2 Prem.
Asiatic Banking Company,Oriental Charter.....	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 4 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 5 do.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.Div.
Sykesside Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,500 p.sh.
Globe Press Company ...	2,700	12 do.	Rs. 5,300 do.
Oriental Gas Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 13,000 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,300 do.
Bombay Gas Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	(p. ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 dis.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 500 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.	400	.....	Rs. 500 do.
Mandvijee Pitit's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company..	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 95 to 95½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 106½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan ..... 113½ to 113¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 6
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus.....	" 259 do
Mexican Dollars.....	" 237 do.
German Crowns.....	" 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	" 203
Bar Silver	" 106-5/16
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

FREIGHTS.

1359 Saldanha, arrived yesterday is laid on the berth for London.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 2s. 6d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... £1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... £2 0s. 0d. Nominal
o Hull ..... £2 0s. 0d.
To China..... No offers.
To Clyde..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JUNE 9TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba : Per candy.
New Broach, ready ..... Rs. 222 to 223
New Surat ..... " 221 to 225
New Dholleras, and Bhowngghur ..... " 228 to 230
New Comrawuttee ..... " 210 to 212
New Compta, ... " 215 to 216
New Dharwar Sarginned ..... " 284 to 285
New Ramna, and Nagpur ..... " 195 to 200
New Varaval ..... " 208 to 210
Khandeish ..... " 190 to 195
New Potatoes ..... " 214 to 215
New Acrots ..... " 222 to 225
New Mangalore ..... " 214 to 215

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,500 to 1,699

SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 5-6 as per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 7-4 to 7-5 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)... " 32 to 33 nominal.
Nigger (Nominal)... " 36 to 37

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s.			or Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto 1s. 11d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto 1s. 11½d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto 1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto 1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto 1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Equipment purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d.
On Scotland .....
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the investment, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all Interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Amount or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and Joint Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, or forward with the correct address of the party as known to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the right at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notice of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, and the Transfers of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. H. H. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN GARDNO,
Bombay, 5th May 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed deposits for 6 months ..... 4 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 5 do. do.
No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 7 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight..... 2s. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 o 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay 30th May 1861. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland do. ..... }
On Ireland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes to the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or upon sale, or on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in sum as usual, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due on the following terms :—

Interest to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
Interest to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 6	Lady Raglan	Findleton ...	Rio de Janeiro March 19.
	Saldanha.....	Dawson	Mounton Bay March 20.
	City of Poona.....	Nacoda	Zanzibar April 20.
7	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat June 6.
8	Royal Victoria	Nacoda	Cochin May 8.
	Carnac (s)	Van Wallen...	Surat June 7.
	Maharaj (s).....	Kidder.....	Surat June 7.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO.
June 7	Chevaliar	Perkins	Liverpool.
	Palembang	Miller	Penang & Singapore
8	De Igo	Brown	Liverpool.
	Gem of the Ocean	Williams.....	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brig *City of Poona*, from Zanzibar.—5 natives.
Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—54 natives.
Per steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—31 natives.
Per Steamer *Maharaz*, to Surat.—Captain and Mrs. J. Scott and 2 children ; Miss Foster and 42 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Gem of the Ocean*, to Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Priestly and 6 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Ship *Sir Charles Napier*, Bell, bound to Liverpool, obtained her Port clearance on Saturday last.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Zanzibar.

Saltaspoona.—40 packages Cloves, 58 corges Bhoorthay, 15,000 Loose Cocoanuts, packages Hearwanee, 13 pieces Wood, 884 pieces Lawa Wood, 86 pieces Ebony Wood.

From Rio de Janeiro.

Lady Raglan.—Cargo Ballast.

From Cochin.

Ketch Kaykhoosro.—78 casks Cocoanut Oil, 186 bundles Coppra, 2 casks Bees' Wax, 1 No. Jungle Wood Box, 1 Old Box, 4,200 Nos. Cocoanuts.

From Australia.

Saldanah.—Cargo Ballast.

From Calcutta.

Mellicite.—928 bales Gunnies, 8,605 bags Sugar, 2,629 bags and 1,991 packets Rice, 3 barrels Pitch, 75 barrels Rosin, 24 cases Yarn, 1,625 bales Jute.

From China.

C. M. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—3 291 bags Sappaca, 5 tubs Chinaware, 2 boxes Treasure, 473 slabs Tin, 4 boxes White Copper, 11 tubs Fruits and Sweetmeats, 1,098 bags Sugar, 2 boxes Toys, 91 boxes Silk, 5 packages Marble Stone, 16 boxes Gold, 1 parcel Crape Shawls, 1 box Books, 5 boxes False Pearls, 15 boxes Brass Leaves, 5 cases Tobacco. 5 boxes Silk Umbrellas, 26 boxes Lacquered Ware. 49 boxes Glass Beads, 76½ bundles Copperware, 4 Nos. Jars, 2 bags Pepper, 8 boxes Camphor, 13 packages Sundries, 23 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 747 bundles Old Copper. 171 packages Tea, 4,657 packag s Sugar Candy, 31 packages Mercnandize, 254 boxes Preserves, 1 box Cotton, 42 boxes Glass Bangles, 5 boxes Pictures, 91 boxes Papers, 14 cases Cigars, 2 bundles Snuff Boxes, 83 cases Nutmegs, 2 boxes Brass Buttons.

DAILY REPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE 1862.
For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—1 case Sundries, Remington and Co.; 143 packages H. Tea, 5,893 lbs., Tribhowon Purmanand.

War Spirit.—52 packages Cloves, 63 cwt.; 56 bales Coir Cable, 112 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.; 57 packages Coffee. 101¾ cwt., Eoram Ramjee.

Hougkong.—358 pieces Sandalwood, 76¾ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Istamboul.—784 bags Saltpetre, 1,475 maunds, Ramkristna Souzba and Co.

Countess of Yarborough.—453 bales Hemp, 1,133 cwt., Dhunjeebhoy Jugnadiarjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Ajmeer.—325 bags Sursee Seed, 487½ cwt., Visram Kessowjee ; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Nell Gwynn.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Shard.—278 bales Cotton, 973 cwt., Sorabjee Hormusjee ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 75 bales Rags, 26½ cwt., Jewraz Dhunjee.

Monica.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.; 645 bundles Coir Yarn, 91½ cwt., Damjee Purshotum.

John Lynn.—1 bale C. Raw Hides, 4 corges, Chan Mohmed Feroo ; 100 bales Cotton, 300 cwt., Chutoorbhoor Assaris.

Tornado.—17½ bales Cotton, 61½ cwt., Jewraz Luckmidass.

Floating Light.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt.; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Bhursing Purbut and Co.; 226 bales Cotton, 791 cwt., Manecklal Gopaldass ; 101 bales Wool, 303 cwt., Hunsraz Curumsee.

Arabian.—Loose Sapan Wood, 217 cwt. 6 lbs., H. Forman ; Loose B. Horns, 100 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Bates Family.—Loose Bones, 160 cwt., Jooma Natha.

Viscount Canning.—2 packages Cotton, 1¼ cwt. 15 lbs., Wallace and Co.; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Laldass Chhildass.

Euphrates.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khetsee.

Royal Saxon.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Leckie and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Sophia.—300 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Wookerda Khetsee ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Chuttoorchoo Nursy.

Zoboah.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Meerchund Roopchund ; 19½ bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowjee.

Edith Byrne.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bhanjee Morarjee.

Levant.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmidass Hurribhoy.

Camperdown.—85 bales Cotton, 287½ cwt., Morarjee Vizbhoocun.

Morning Light.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Dulputbhoy Ragoobhoy.

Almas.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy.

For Galle.

Steamer *Oriental.*—4 cases E. Medicines, Wallace and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Oriental.*—1 Box, A Desk, &c., Remington and Co.

Gem of the Ocean.—31 packages Coffee, 25 cwt.; 7 packages E. Glass Beads, 2,700 lbs., G. H. Abdool Cader.

Fort William.—400 bundles Brass Sapaca, 475 cwt., Canjee Lilladhur.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Oriental.*—33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shreeram Dowlutram.

For Falmouth.

Victory.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., W Nicol and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 parcel Sample, Ralli Brothers.

For Singapore.

Wadiatool Rahiman.—4 boxes Printed Books, 667 nos., Mallum Ahmed Cassum ; 4 bundles Copper Pots, 3½ cwt. 21 lbs., Ameebhoy Woomerbhoy.

Princess Soinawattiy.—7 bundles Sundries, Ameerbhoy Woomerbhoy.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—12 bundles Bussorah Silk, 278 lbs., Hajee Abdool Hosen Bahany.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
800	Amazon, 10 (steamer)	... England.
204	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ...	... Out of Commission
946	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ...	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ...	... Bombay.
499	Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton.....	... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 6 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 screw), Batt ...	... Andamaan Islands
205	Cornelia, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ...	... Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge...	... Persian Gulf.
90	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ...	... Aden.
274	Ethersey, (flat), McLaren ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), William...	... Out Of Commission
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser...	... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tremlett ...	... Bombay.
610	Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... River Indus.
215	Goolunar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ...	... River Indus.
800	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ...	... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	Bombay.
522	Indus, 3 (paddle), Tickle	Aden.
499	Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck	... River Indus.
151	Keddy warry, (flat)	...Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kojeva, (flat), O'Brien	... River Indus.
700	Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ...	... Adaman Islads.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ...	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marin, (schooner)	... Bombay.
445	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson ...	... River Indus.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ...	... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White.....	... Bombay.
1266	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ...	... Bombay.
800	Punjaub, 10, Fouleston	... England.
208	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams...	... River Indus.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ...	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	... Bombay.
610	Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
	40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	... Bombay Harbour
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ...	... Persian Gulf
705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Bombay.
1098	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Crattenden ...	Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

[s.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

676	Burlington, Howes—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. May. 19)
593	Countess of Yarborough—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 29)
1188	Earl of Balcarras, Stanton—Remington & Co.	(c.l. May 20)
1310	Istamboul, Douclar—Jehangir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
788	Moravshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. April 16)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1231	War Spirit, Lukes—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163	Ajmeer, Aspiet—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
1070	Alma, Brough—Swart Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 13)
963	AnnDuckie, Tomlinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. May 20)
038	Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1227	Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co.	(c. l. April 17)
1493	Brought to Hall, Bonnie—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. April 21)
630	Barbara, Rice— Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 22)
2153	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
680	Campbell, Maltke—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 26)
344	Camperdown, Hall—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. May 10)
1045	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
2017	Commodore Perry, W. Williams—Dirom Hunter & Co.	
848	Dalkeith, Fitchie, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 6)
666	Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. May 17)
743	Edith Byrne, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 15)
617	Euphrates, Gwythler—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 27)
1139	Floating Light, Stacie—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. May 28)
1596	John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
804	Joshua, W. Bartlle—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. May 31)
1219	Levant, Fernie—Robert Latham & Co.	(c. l. May 19)
1149	Martin Luther, McCready—Graham & Co.	
2377	Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
1194	Monica, Will—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	(c. l. May 5.)
938	Nell Gwyn, Clark—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May. 19)
824	Rising Sun, Mickinnon—M.N. Bhownuggurie.	(c. l. May 7)
1109	Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1235	Star of the South, Heisner—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. April 28)
1169	Sir Charles Napier, Bell,—B. & A. Horne & Co.	(c.l. Apr. 23)
773	Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. May 12)
800	Themis, Rodgers—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 7)
1138	Tornado, H. Amy—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 10)
839	Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 21)
750	Viscount Canning, Woodwin.—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. May 20)
1305	Zoboah, Morrison—S. Burstall & Co.	(c. l. May 14)

FOR HULL.

999	Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.	

FOR FALMOUTH.

419	Victoria, Gibbs—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. May 22)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1309	Bohar (s), G. S. Brooks—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. June 4)

FOR CHINA.

1600	Orissa (s), A. Parish—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. June 6)

FOR HONGKONG.

477	Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sassoon & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 12)

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distinction having applied to the Governor for a seat in his Council on the ground that he, the candidate, had a peculiar fitness for the appointment, arising from his fondness for law; in proof of which he asserted, that he had turned the whole of the Bombay regulations into verse.

65. Confound the mutiny of 1857! It affected our interests in more ways than one. It interfered with some speculations from which we had anticipated considerable profits, in the first place, and so left us on an income which we had long regarded as too low. That's wrong. It brought down our income still lower than it was when it was too low, by compelling us to pay that worst of all bad imposts, the Income Tax. Never mind! Let us trust in Providence and that prince of financiers, Mr. Laing, who has already lopped off one of the heads of the Income Tax monster. Should the Hon'ble Mr. Laing continue in office, and war, plague, pestilence and famine keep off, we have no doubt that he will soon be able to lop off the other head. Retrenchment in the public expenditure was the order of the day when we set foot on the shores of India, but such a thing as an Income Tax was not then dreamt of in Bombay, not even in England. They say "when things come to the worst they mend;" such is our hope.

66. The press was gagged and bound hand and foot, when we came to Bombay. If an editor inserted in his paper matter that might be considered offensive by the Government, H. M. Judges or the Commander-in-Chief, that editor was liable to be put on board of ship and sent home without his consent being asked. It had been done before we arrived, in more than one case, and a conditional threat of deportation was held over the head of another editor in our own time. This case will probably be more particularly noticed when we come to speak of changes in the press generally. On the 15th of April 1835, all restrictions on the press, British and Native, were removed by Sir Charles Metcalfe. But, it is said, "for this he was punished by the Court of Directors by having the Governorship of Madras withheld from him. Curious things were done in those days. It is almost certain that we should not then have been permitted to print such a paragraph as this without hearing of or feeling the displeasure of some of the aforesaid authorities. To talk, whisper or think about the liberty of the press would have been thought little less criminal than sedition, rebellion, &c.

67. There was only one Police Office in those days. It was in Mazagon. Of the Magistrate, Mr. Gray, it is related that he was fond of applying the lash, especially to the backs of offending servants of European gentlemen. On one occasion when the Magistrate was busy, he was approached by a servant bearing a note. Without opening the note, it is said, the Magistrate called some of the Police, and ordered the servant to be tied up and flogged. The man expostulated to no effect, was tied up, received the prescribed number of lashes, and was sent about his business. After his departure, the magistrate opened the note and discovered that it did not contain any complaint against the servant, but had reference to a quite different matter. It is not related that the Magistrate exhibited any sign of contrition for his tyrannical conduct. Possibly he may have regarded servants in the same light as some cruel people regard boys:—"If they have not been doing mischief they are going to do it; therefore it is right to flog boys wherever you meet them." It was in these days that the pillory we spoke of existed, and was used. The magistrate was not loved, as may be easily imagined; and a guard of Europeans was always deemed necessary for his protection during the *Moharrum*.

68. Dirty as the Native town may now appear, it was infinitely worse before the large covered drains were constructed, and before the Town drain was covered in. If one is desirous of realizing how some of the streets appeared and smelt in those days, we can refer him to that portion of the Town drain, which still remains open in the vicinity of Belasis Road, and to some of the streets in that densely populated section of the town which lies between the Scotch burial-ground and Trinity Chapel. There yet remains much work for the Municipal Commissioners to accomplish in completing the Native Town drainage.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

MADRAS, *5th June*, 12 *noon*.

THE steamer *Nubia* from Suez anchored.

MADRAS, *5th June*, 5-45 P. M.

THE steamer *Nubia* sailed for Calcutta

MADRAS.

4th June, 4-47.

Securities: five and half per cent., twelve and quarter premium.

Fives, five and-a-half per cent. premium.

Fours, five seven-eighth discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and three farthings

Freight, one pound fifteen shillings to four pounds.

Skins and Indigo, four pounds to five pounds.

Interest on Loans, seven and a half per cent.

Money in demand.

Grey Shirtings, forty inches, seven pounds, five Rupees three annas to five Rupees four annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, three Rupees twelve annas to three Rupees thirteen annas per bundle.

LOCAL.

WE understand that Mr. Forjett, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has applied to Government to allow him to withdraw his resignation which he sent in a short time ago. It is expected that his application will be complied with.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, at the Parell Gardens this Evening:—

MARCH.		
OVERTURE	"Preciosa"	*Weber.*
WALTZ	"Beethoven"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION	"Lucia d Lammermoor"	*Donizetti.*
INTRO: & ARIA	"Die Grossfurstein"	*Violow.*
QUADRILLE	"Wedding"	*D'Albert.*
GALOP	"Avalanche"	*Tinney.*

WE hear that defalcations to a large amount have been discovered in the office of the Collector of Income Tax, and that Dulputram, the Head Clerk in that Account Department, and Moroba, Second Clerk, have been suspended, pending a full investigation and examination of the books. The amount embezzled is variously stated. Report says even to the extent of half a lac. We shall await the result of the investigation now being made.

SUPPLY OF VEHAR WATER AT WADALLA.—An application has been made to the Municipal Commissioners for an extension of the water supply in the above neighbourhood. The Commissioners have sent in the application to the Consulting Engineer to Government, and add that in the opinion of the Board the extension is desirable.

THE Municipal Commissioners have accepted the tenders of Manockjee Hormusjee, for spreading metal, supplying and spreading sandstones, and for bullocks for rolling in metal.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.—A weekly contemporary has heard that Mr. W. Hearn of the Unconvenanted Service, and now the Head of the Thuggee Department in this Presidency, with the reputation of being an active and skilful officer, will in all probability succeed Mr. Forjett as Deputy Commissioner of Police for Bombay.

BUILDING OF THE HIGH COURT.—The same journal has learnt that the New High Court will be built on the site of the Government Cooperage on the Esplanade, and believes that it is almost settled that all the law Courts shall be concentrated in a large building on the same spot.

THE question of erecting buildings &c. on the shores of the Lake Vehar has been brought to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners, by the Consulting Engineer to Government, in which it said:—Government have under consideration the propriety of passing a Law, prohibiting the erection of buildings &c. on the shores of the Lake at Vehar, or in such positions that the drainage therefrom would enter into and pollute the water of the Lake. The opinion of the Commissioners is also solicited by the Consulting Engineer as to the limits to be prescribed for ground bordering the Lake, on which no buildings should be erected. To which the Commissioners say that they consider any prohibition of building in the neighbourhood of the Lake at Vehar, should be made to extend to the whole of the slopes and ridges having their watersheds into the reservoir.

THE CREMATION GROUND AT SONAPOOR.—An application has been made to the Municipal Commissioners for a sufficient supply of water for the convenience of the people who assemble there to perform funeral ceremonies. Mr. Cullianjee Sewjee expresses his willingness to pay all expences for laying a pipe if the Commissioners will only be pleased to exempt him from the payment of the water rate, as the object is a charitable one.

The Chief Resident Engineer, Mr. King, reports that the request cannot be carried out, without taking a pipe through the Mussulman burial ground, to which there would be objections.

Major Curtis appends the following minute.—Even if the Chief Engineer's remark of the Mahomedan burial ground can be overcome, I should object to water being supplied gratis. I do not understand how funeral ceremonies can be termed *charitable*, unless Mr. Cullianjee imagines the "milk of human kindness" to turn naturally towards *cream*-ation.

The applicant was informed that his request could not be complied with.

THE collision between the Steamer *Lightning*, and the P. and O. Co's. Steamer *Orissa*, in the straits of Malacca, requires explanation. We state for public information the facts of the case; and the accuracy of our statement may be relied on.

About twenty minutes to nine o'clock on *Monday* evening the 5th of May, the Commander of the *Lightning*, her course being at the time S. E. by E. ½ E., observed a bright light bearing about S. E. ½ S., and about four miles distant. About ten minutes to nine o'clock, he made the light out to be that of a steamer evidently holding a N. W. by W. course; and as she approached, her green light, and mast-head light only were visible, all her masts open, and about one and a half miles distant. Suddenly, when about four points before the *Lightning's* starboard bow, she ported her helm, bringing her red side-light to bear upon the *Lightning's* starboard beam, and again showing all three masts quite open. The Commander of the *Lightning*, judging it inevitable destruction to both vessels if he ported his helm, put it hard over to starboard and reversed his engines at full speed. The *Orissa* still continued to come on, and struck the *Lightning* on the starboard bow, tearing both bows open, besides carrying away about ten feet of the main stern, jibboom stanchions, rovering boards, bulwarks, and doing other serious damage. The *Lightning* being much the smaller vessel of the two yielded more readily to the shock, and canted so much over that it was feared her masts would give way. At this awful moment her Commander ordered the fore and after compartments to be sounded, and hands to be stationed at the boat falls. The steamer however, was found to be making no water: thanks to a merciful providence for saving her from what appeared certain destruction. Her commander then hailed the other steamer twice, but received no answer. Immediately after, the *Lightning* was hailed and was asked her name, which her Commander at once gave. He then asked the name of the other steamer, but no anwer was returned. The *Lightning* was then asked, if she had received any serious damage: to which it was replied that she had, but that she was not yet making any water. Her Commander again asked the name of the other steamer, but received no answer. A boat was then lowered in charge of the chief officer to ascertain what steamer it was, and if she had sustained any damage.

When the chief officer of the *Lightning* returned on board, he reported that when within hail of the other steamer he heard the order given by some one on board to go on at full speed. He hailed the steamer three times, but got no answer, though he distinctly heard voices on their deck.

The wreck was then cleared away, and as the *Lightning* was making no water at five minutes past ten o'clock P. M, she proceeded on to Singapore with all due caution, where she anchored at four o'clock next morning. This took place near Pulo Pinang.

It certainly appears that the Commander of the *Lightning* acted quite right; for at the time he made the *Orissa* out to be a steamer and saw she was pursuing her course (there being ample sea room between them), it was too late for either with safety to stick up for right of road, but it would be grog time on board the *Orissa*, and most probably the Captain was below, and the third officer in charge of the watch. Be it as it may, it seems to have been a most wanton act on the part of the *Orissa*. She made a complete angle to cross the *Lightning's* bows; and had the Commander of the latter been one minute later in reversing his engines, the *Orissa* would have cut her down about the Engine room, when most probably her boilers would have burst, and she would have sunk at once. The Commander of the *Lightning* was most cool and self-possessed throughout; and to this under Providence the safety of all on board was due. He is a most careful man, and thoroughly up to his business. From eight o'clock every night till daylight he kept his position on the bridge. He bears the highest character as a seaman; and nautical men, who have examined a plan of the accident carefully sketched by a competent party on the chart, are of opinion that he acted in every point quite right. The *Lightning* would be detained at Singapore about a week. Her complete repairs would cost about £1,000. Lloyd's Agent, after a careful survey, decided that after some temporary repairs she might proceed on to Hongkong.

We shall only add, that the report of the accident as given by the Captain and Mail Agent of the *Orissa*, was considered at Singapore very unsatisfactory: indeed, condemnatory of the Captain.

HENRY SUMNER MAINE, LL.D., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, the gentleman appointed to succeed the late Mr. Ritchie as the Legal Member of the Supreme Council, was called to the bar on 11th June 1850; is an Equity draftsman, and a member of the Western Circuit. Mr. Maine entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in October 1840; and in 1842 obtained both the Chancellor's gold medal for the best English Poem and the Browne's gold medal for the Latin ode. In 1843 he again obtained the gold medal for the Latin ode, and another gold medal for the Greek and Latin epigrams. The same year he won the Craven University scholarship, the greatest classical prize in the University. In 1844 he took his Batchelor's degree, and was a Senior Optime and Senior Medalist; he then became tutor of Trinity Hall, and in 1847 was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law to the University, which he held until 1854, when he resigned the appointment, and was elected Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil Law to the Middle Temple.—*Englishman, May* 30.

THE following, dated the 15th of April, London, is from a Medical Officer recently gone home from this Presidency, on furlough:—"I went down to the India House in Westminster a few days ago, to ask about the Medical Retiring Scheme, but was told that it had not arrived, and was confidently expected from Calcutta by the next mail. My informant stated that so anxiously is it looked for, and so eager are, and have been for a long time, the Authorities here to setttle the matter, that their feeling towards the Indian government and the Calcutta financiers understood to be at work upon the scheme, has been, 'do something, do any thing.' Questions have again lately been asked in Parliament about us; and Sir Charles Wood will be but too glad to settle our business, and get rid of us. From what I can hear, I do not think that the scheme will be delayed a day longer than is unavoidable in this country, and I should say that you may expect it back, not much altered from its Indian shape, in the end of June or the beginning of July."—*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M. *Saturday, June 7th*. 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. light Ther 89°.

SURAAT.—Variable N. E. light.

CANNANORE.—Not received.

COCHIN.—Not received.

GALLE.—Not received.

GOA.—S. E. light cloudy and sultry.

KOLAPORE.—Calm, with rain during the night.

KURRACHEE.—S. W. strong.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Not received.

MADRAS.—Not received.

OOTACAMUND.—Not received.

PAUMBEN.—Not received.

SURAT.—S. W. Moderate cloudy sultry.

At 9 A. M. *Sunday, June 8th* 1862.

BROACH,—Fair S. W.

BULSAR.—Partial cloudy variable from N. E.

CANNANORE.—Fair, wind S. W.

COCHIN.—Fair Ther. 83.

GALLE.—Not received.

GOA.—Partial clouds light wind S. W.

KOLAPORE.—Fair night calm steady breeze N. E.

KURRACHEE.—Fair strong S. W.

MAHABLESHWAR.—Clear variable.

MADRAS.—Fair wind S. W.

OOTACAMUND.—Not received.

PAUMBEN.—Not received.

SURAT.—S. W. moderate and cloudy.

Arrears *7th May*.

GALLE.—Fair moderate Westerly wind,

COCHIN.—Rainy.

CANNANORE.—Rainy wind S. W.

PRICES THAT WILL BE CHARGED BY THE BUTCHERS FOR MEAT FROM 9TH TO 16TH JUNE 1862.

BEEF.			Rs.	a.	p.
Prime Pieces, 1st sort	5 to 6	lbs.	1	0	0
" " 2nd "	8	"	1	0	0
Briskets and Rounds 1st sort	10	"	1	0	0
" " 2nd "	12	"	1	0	0
Meat for Soup	14 to 16	"	1	0	0
Shins (large or small)	each		0	3	0
Tongues. Fresh	"		0	3	0
" Salt	"		0	6	6
Suet (Kidney part)	1	"	0	4	6
" Other	1	"	0	4	0
VEAL (LARGE OR SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4 to 5	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	4 to 5	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd sort	5 to 6	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	5 to 6	"	1	0	0
Head			1	0	0
Feet			0	4	0
Liver & Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (GRAM FED).					
Saddle	1	"	0	6	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	5	0
Breast	1	"	0	3	0
Suet	1	"	0	4	0
Head			0	2	6
MUTTON (FIRST SORT.)					
Saddle	1	"	0	4	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	4	0
Breast	1	"	0	2	6
Head		each.	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	2	0
MUTTON (SECOND SORT).					
Saddle	1	"	0	3	0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck	1	"	0	3	0
Breast	1	"	0	2	0
Liver and Heart			0	1	0
KID (SMALL).					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	3½	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	3½	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd "	4	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	4	"	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0	4	6
KID (LARGE)					
Hind Quarter 1st sort	4	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	4	"	1	0	0
Hind " 2nd sort	5	"	1	0	0
Fore " "	5	"	1	0	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart			0	4	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT).					
Pork Fresh	6½	"	1	0	0
Pork Salt (Country)	6½	"	1	0	0
Pig (Chinese)			2	0	0
Pig's Head	12	"	1	0	0
Sausages	4	"	1	0	0

SOIREE OF THE MAZAGON LIBRARY AND MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

THE first half yearly Soiree of the above Society took place on Friday evening last at the bungalow of Nanabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., which was kindly placed at the disposal of the committee by that gentleman. The place was decorated in very chaste style and the ventilation of the rooms well provided for. The business of the evening was opened by the President, the Rev. Dr. Fraser, in an eloquent and appropriate address. The Secretary then read the report of the society for the past six months. Addresses were delivered by the Revds. C. Gilder, J. Mitchell and J. J. Farnham. By Messrs J. Hastie, and and C. Drury, on the advantages of mutual improvement. Several anecdotes, within the personal knowledge of the speakers, were related of men who had raised themselves from obscurity to competence and respectability by steady perseverance in self improvement.

Between each address several pieces of Music were sung very agreeably by a number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Swainseger presided at the Piano Forte.

Refreshments including Tea, Cake, Ices, &c. &c., were liberally supplied, and the company, which was numerous, appeared to enjoy the good things provided for them. The evening passed off very pleasantly, and after the Benediction had been pronounced by the Rev. J. Mitchell, the company separated much pleased with the entertainment of the evening. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee for the very great care and exertions they had manifested in making, and carrying out, the necessary arrangements. Indeed it was evident that they must have taken a great deal of trouble, their object being solely to provide an evening's rational entertainment for all who chose to avail themselves of the opportunity, and for which they were entitled to the warmest thanks of the company.

Such gatherings, as these, are most desirable, and particularly in India, where there is so little to engage attention. We think that it would be advisable that they should be held at least quarterly, it would likewise be an improvement to have shorter and fewer addresses. Ladies qualified to accompany themselves on the Piano, pictures, photographs, scientific instruments, might be introduced with advantage, with an explanation of the uses and illustrations by competent and qualified gentlemen. The addresses should not only enforce the duty of improvement, but should explain the best methods of doing so whether by individual effort, or in classes. The society tends very materially to supply the social requirements of those who are continually engaged in the toils and cares of business, and we hail its success with heartfelt joy, may it continue in its career of usefulness is our earnest desire.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

Saturday, 7th June 1862.

THEFT.—*Haroon Salay* was charged with stealing sixteen large pieces of silk, eight small pieces, and nine small pieces of cloth, of the aggregate value of forty five rupees.

Dharsee Gopaljee, the prosecutor, stated that he was a dealer in piece goods and that he kept a shop at Pydownee. On the 6th instant he went to sleep in his shop when the goods where safe.

Police Sepoy No. 1491 stated he saw the prisoner coming out of the prosecutor's shop, he had one bundle under his arm and another one in his hand. Witness apprehended the prisoner and the articles were claimed by the prosecutor when a man awoke him.

Two other witnesses were produced who corroborated the testimony of those previously examined.

The Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

His WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for six months in the House of Correction with hard labour.

TORTURING A HORSE.—*Bubajee Balloo* was charged with torturing his horse on the market road on the 7th instant.

A Police Sepoy proved that the horse was being driven in an Omnibus, and that it was sore and raw under the girth.

His WORSHIP found the prisoner guilty, and after reading him a salutary lecture fined him two rupees.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A ROW AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—A number of European sailors, about fifteen, were placed at the bar this morning, but against whom no charge had been entered. It appeared from the facts elicited that there had been a row between the "Jacks" and a boat's crew belonging to H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's frigate the *Ishkunder Shah*. It was also stated that one of the Arabs was missing, and there was some fear that he might have been drowned in the affray which took place last night.

His WORSHIP after making some preliminary enquiries into the case said, that he did not see any reason to keep these men in custody; there appeared to him to have been an affray between the Englishman and the Arabs, but there is no one here to identify the persons.

His Worship then enquired whether there was any person in the Office who was prepared to swear that any of those men committed an assault on the Arabs.'

His WORSHIP to Captain Mahomed, commander of the *Ishkundar Shah*.—Have you any objection to act as interpreter in this case?

Captain Mithomed—I will be most happy to do so, your Worship.

Serang, a Seedy, here pointed out a man named Peter Fulham as one who assaulted him (and shewed a mark on his head which he had received in the affray) he knew nothing more about it.

Several Arabs were then called who stated that they could not identify any of the prisoners.

Mr. James Lockley, Inspector of Police, stated he made enquiries last night and could find no one to identify any of these men as having struck a blow or assaulted any of the Arab boat's crew. He had made a careful enquiry.

Two Police Sepoys were then called, but they were unable to identify any of the accused.

Three Dingywallahs were examined but they failed to identify any of the sailors individually, but pertinaciously insisted on saying that the whole of the sailors were implicated in the assault.

Captain Mahomed bin Hameer said.—Not a soul of these men (the Arabs) except the Seedy attempted to identify these men when I asked them to make their statement.

HIS WORSHIP said that there was nothing to justify the executive Police in detaining the men in custody. The man who identified Peter Fulham could take out a a summons against him. In the meantime the Police must make all necessary enquiries. They would also enquire about the man that was said to be missing, and if anything could be traced about him and the parties identified they would be dealt with according to the law.

HIS WORSHIP then ordered the men to be discharged.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE IN COURT.

19 John Smith and others trading, &c. *vs.* Andrew Boyd.

EQUITY SIDE.

Causes for hearing this day.

Killbaee widow &c. *vs.* Ruttonbaee widow, and others. (Part heard.)

SUPREME COURT—PLEA SIDE.

Friday, 6th June 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

Shaik Hussein Bhikan and Jobunbee Cusban vs. Ameena Cusban.

Mr. Bayley and *Mr. Dunbar*, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Westropp, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for the defendant.

Mr. Dunbar opened the case by stating that this was an action of trover brought to recover damages to the amount of Rs. 4000, being the value of certain title deeds of a house and gold and silver ornaments of the plaintiffs, converted by defendant to her own use. The pleas were, first, not guilty; secondly, not in possession of the ornaments; and thirdly, that the title deeds were held under mortgage.

Mr. Bayley stated that the parties in the present action belonged to a rather low class, being Cusbans or courtezans by occupation. The plaintiffs were husband and wife and resided in the house of their paternal aunt Thagabee, also a Cusban, who during her lifetime had amassed a large property. The plaintiffs were unquestionably the legal representatives of Thagabee. It would appear that on the day of the Mahim Fair in December last, the male plaintiff went to the Fair and was absent from home during the whole day. In the latter part of the day, a friend came to the house to see him and finding him absent and Thagabee very ill and on the point of dying, he remained there at the request of the female plaintiff to assist her. Thagabee died the same evening, and an hour or two afterwards, the defendant Ameena having heard of her death came there, and taking advantage of the absence of the male plaintiff and the distressed circumstances of the female plaintiff, pretended the latter and took from her the title deeds of the house and also the ornaments. Having obtained these, Ameena went away, saying that she would call again the next morning. A day or two afterwards when the papers and ornaments were demanded back from her, she refused to give them up. A letter was then written to her by plaintiffs' attorney demanding back the things, and in answer to that, her Solicitor wrote that she emphatically denied having got the ornaments, and alleged that the title deeds were deposited with her in security of a mortgage bond. The learned counsel would prove that the title deeds and ornaments were given to the defendant for safe custody, and that the story about the mortgage was a fiction, for Thagabee was never in want of money. The value of the house was Rs. 5,000 and the ornaments Rs. 700.

Jobunbee, one of the plaintiffs, examined.—I reside in Duncan Road. The co-plaintiff, Shaik Hussein is my brother. I know Thagabee. She is my sister. She died in December last on the day of the Mahim Fair. I lived with her all my life. The house belonged to Thagabee. She had ornaments of the value of Rs. 700 or 800. On the day of the Mahim Fair, my brother went to the Fair. Thagabee died at nine o'clock that night. One Hajee Oosman came to our house when Thagabee was very ill during the day. At my request he stayed there. After Thagabee breathed her last, the defendant Ameena came to our house, accompanied by her friend Ibramsab and a Concanee Mahomedan. Ameena asked me if the old woman, Thagabee, had died, to which I replied in the affirmative. She then said that some policemen would come and seize the property of the deceased, and that therefore I should make it over to some one. I asked her to whom I was to deliver the property. Ameena offered to keep the property in her custody and to deliver it back to me as soon as the policemen had left the house. I then gave the ornaments and title-deeds to her. A list of the articles was made at the time by the Concanee Mahomedan. Ameena did not then mention that she had a claim against the estate of the deceased. I and my brother are the legal heirs of Thagabee. On the third day after Thagabee's death, I went to Ameena to fetch back the papers and ornaments. Ameena told me to wait for a day or two. Two days afterwards I again applied for the title-deeds when she told me that she held them as securities on a mortgage bond passed to her by Thagabee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Westropp.—My brother instructed my attorney to write a letter to the defendant. I was not a cook in the employ of Thagabee. The co-plaintiff Shaik Hussein is not my brother, but I call him brother. Thagabee is the paternal aunt of Shaik Hussein. I call Thagabee my sister though we are born of different parents. The policemen came into the house on the day of Thagabee's death, in consequence of a report made to them by some one that she had died heirless. I gave the ornaments and title-deeds in the custody of Ameena, because she represented that as there were no heirs, the sepoys would seize the articles, although I knew that I and my brother were the legal heirs, I was confused at the time.

Re-examined.—The sepoys came there on the second day and locked up all the things. It is usual for Mr. Forjett when a Cusban dies to secure her property. I applied to Mr. Forjett and he delivered back the keys of the boxes to me. Thagabee had eight children born to her, but none of them are alive.

Shaik Hussein Shaik Bhikan examined.—I am one of the plaintiffs in this action. Thagabee was my father's sister. I have no relationship with the last witness, except that she lived in the same house. I regard her as my sister. I was absent from home on the day Thagabee died. I returned on the following morning. Ameena is no relative of Thagabee. Thagabee was not a Cusban, but her daughters were. Two days afterwards I discovered that Ameena had taken all the things to her house. Mr. Forjett ordered the keys to be delivered to me. The ornaments were worth about Rs. 1000. I had seen the title-deeds of the house in the life-time of the deceased; they were locked up in a box. I asked the old woman, Jobunbee, where the title-deeds were and she said she had them and that she would produce them before the Jamat. When the Jamat assembled, Jobunbee said that the ornaments and title-deeds had been given to Ameena for safe custody. Ameena then admitted having possession of the title-deeds which she said were mortgaged to her by Thagabee, but she denied all knowledge of the ornaments.

Cross-examined.—Jobunbee is no relative of mine. I joined her as co-plaintiff because she was brought up in our house from infancy. She was related to Thagabee's husband.

Abdool Curreem examined.—I am a broker. On the day of the Mahim Fair, I drove Ameena in a shigram to Breach Candy. One Ibramsab was with us. We returned at nine o'clock in the night, and went to Thagabee's house. We were informed by Jobunbee that Thagabee was dead. Ameena said to Jobunbee that as the Sirkar's sepoys would come and seize the property of the deceased, she had better give it into the custody of some one in whom she had confidence. Jobunbee said she had confidence in Ameena and offered to deliver the articles to her. Ameena consented to keep them, and the ornments and the title-deeds of the house were given to her. I made out the list of the ornaments. Ameena took the ornaments and papers to her house and deposited them in a cupboard. I and Ibramsab accompanied Ameena to her house in the shigram.

Cross-examined.—I am no relation of Ameena, but I am her daughter's friend. Ibramsab is Ameena's friend. I went with Ameena for an airing to Breach Candy on the day of the Mahim Fair.

Hajee Osoman Abdoola deposed.—I am a hawker in cutlery. I know the plaintiff Shaik Hussein. On the day of the Mahim Fair, I went to his house to ask him if he would accompany him to the Fair, Hussein was not in the house. At the request of Jobunbee, I stopped in the house to attend upon the old woman, Thagabee, who was very ill. Two days after Thagabee's death, Ameena came accompanied by two Concanee Mahomedans. Ameena said to Jobunbee that the police sepoys would seize the property of the deceased, and she offered to take them for safe custody. Thereupon Jobunbee opened the box and handed the title-deeds of the house and some ornaments and clothes to Ameena. A list of the articles was made out by the last witness. Ameena then took away the ornaments and papers. The list was given to Jobun.

Abba Jaffer deposed.—I am a merchant and a mucadum of cotton boats. I knew the deceased Thagabee. One of her daughters was a kept mistress of mine. Thagabee was in possession of the title-deeds of her house, which were left with me for safe custody for about seven or eight months; I returned them when I went to Malabar. Thagabee was well off and did not appear to be in want of money. She would have told me, if she had mortgaged the house. The present value of the house is about Rs. 3,500. She had ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,200. Jobunbee was said to be sister of Thagabee's husband. Shaik Hussein is the nephew of Thagabee.

Khateeza Cusban, sworn.—I am a courtezan. I know the parties in this action. I had known Thagabee for seven years. One day Ameena came to my house and said that the title-deeds of Thagabee's house were deposited with her and asked when she should return them. I told her that it would redound to her credit if she returns them in the presence of the Jamat. She consented to do so. But when the Jamat assembled she said that she held the deeds under mortgage. She asked to be repaid the Rs. 1,900 which she said she had advanced to Thagabee previous to her giving up the deed. Thagabee was reputed to be a wealthy woman in the Jamat. Ameena is not so reputed. Thagabee's daughters were in the keeping of rich persons and earned a large sum.

Cross-examined.—Thagabee's daughters caused the insolvency of several Setts, while Ameena has only one daughter and could rob but few persons. The Cusban who earns the most, gains a seat in the Jamat. Jobunbee is very avaricious: she secreted a bundle of money belonging to Thagabee and handed it to Ameena. When Jobunbee demanded the articles, Ameena admitted having the deed, but denied having the ornaments.

Inderjee Cusban examined.—I am a courtezan. I knew Thagabee. I had conversation with Ameena about Thagabee's property. Ameena said that she had got the papers belonging to the deceased woman. I told her to give them up to Shaik Hussein in the presence of the Jamat. Ameena said that the papers were given to her by Jobunbee. Before the Jamat, Ameena offered to give up the papers if she was paid the sum of Rs. 1,900 which she said she had advanced to the deceased. As for the ornaments, Ameena denied having any.

Carrumbee Cusban deposed. I am a courtezan. I recollect Thagabee's death. I had conversation with Ameena about Thagabee's property. Ameena said she had the deed of Thagabee's house, and asked me to keep it. I told her to produce it before the Jamat. She said she had got it from Jobunbee. She said nothing about a mortgage. Before the Jamat, Ameena said that the house was mortgaged to her.

Saturday, 7th June 1862.

Mr. Westropp for the defence contended that the defendant had become possessed of the title deeds by honest means, the house having been mortgaged to her some time previous to the death of Thagabee who obtained a loan from her on a mortgage bond attested by two witnesses. The learned counsel impeached the testimony of the plaintiffs who, in order to possess themselves of the deed of the house, had concocted this story and charged the defendant with having carried off the papers and ornaments. He asked the Court to notice the conduct of the old woman Jobunbee soon after Thagabee's death; she preserved a deep silence for two days after Thagabee's death and when Shaik Hussein asked her in the first instance where the papers were, she told him a false story that she had them, and subsequently she invented another story charging defendant with having taken them away; she did not even then produce the list in the house of her paternal aunt Thagabee, also a Cusban, who during her lifetime had amassed a large property. The plaintiffs were unquestionably the legal representatives of Thagabee. It would appear that on the day of the Mahim Fair in December last, the male plaintiff went to the Fair and was absent from home during the whole day. In the latter part of the day, a friend came to the house to see him and finding him absent and Thagabee very ill and on the point of dying, he remained there at the request of the female plaintiff to assist her. Thagabee died the same evening, and an hour or two afterwards, the defendant Ameena having heard of her death came there, and taking advantage of the absence of the male plaintiff and the distressed circumstances of the female plaintiff, pretended the latter and took from her the title deeds of the house and also the ornaments. Having obtained these, Ameena went away, saying that she would call again the next morning. A day or two afterwards when the papers and ornaments were demanded back from her, she refused to give them up. A letter was then written to her by plaintiffs' attorney demanding back the things, and in answer to that, her Solicitor wrote that she emphatically denied having got the ornaments, and alleged that the title deeds were deposited with her in security of a mortgage bond. The learned counsel would prove that the title deeds and ornaments were given to the defendant for safe custody, and that the story about the mortgage was a fiction, for Thagabee was never in want of money. The value of the house was Rs. 5,000 and the ornaments Rs. 700.

Jobunbee, one of the plaintiffs, examined.—I reside in Duncan Road. The co-plaintiff, Shaik Hussein is my brother. I know Thagabee. She is my sister. She died in December last on the day of the Mahim Fair. I lived with her all my life. The house belonged to Thagabee. She had ornaments of the value of Rs. 700 or 800. On the day of the Mahim Fair, my brother went to the Fair. Thagabee died at nine o'clock that night. One Hajee Oosman came to our house when Thagabee was very ill during the day. At my request he stayed there. After Thagabee breathed her last, the defendant Ameena came to our house, accompanied by her friend Ibramsab and a Concanee Mahomedan. Ameena asked me if the old woman, Thagabee, had died, to which I replied in the affirmative. She then said that some policemen would come and seize the property of the deceased, and that therefore I should make it over to some one. I asked her to whom I was to deliver the property. Ameena offered to keep the property in her custody and to deliver it back to me as soon as the policemen had left the house. I then gave the ornaments and title-deeds to her. A list of the articles was made at the time by the Concanee Mahomedan. Ameena did not then mention that she had a claim against the estate of the deceased. I and my brother are the legal heirs of Thagabee. On the third day after Thagabee's death, I went to Ameena to fetch back the papers and ornaments. Ameena told me to wait for a day or two. Two days afterwards I again applied for the title-deeds when she told me that she held them as securities on a mortgage bond passed to her by Thagabee.

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Re-examined.—The sepoys came there on the second day and locked up all the things. It is usual for Mr. Forjett when a Cusban dies to secure her property. I applied to Mr. Forjett and he delivered back the keys of the boxes to me. Thagabee had eight children born to her, but none of them are alive.

Shaik Hussein Shaik Bhikan examined.—I am one of the plaintiffs in this action. Thagabee was my father's sister. I have no relationship with the last witness, except that she lived in the same house. I regard her as my sister. I was absent from home on the day Thagabee died. I returned on the following morning. Ameena is no relative of Thagabee. Thagabee was not a Cusban, but her daughters were. Two days afterwards I discovered that Ameena had taken all the things to her house. Mr. Forjett ordered the keys to be delivered to me. The ornaments were worth about Rs. 1000. I had seen the title-deeds of the house in the life-time of the deceased; they were locked up in a box. I asked the old woman, Jobunbee, where the title-deeds were and she said she had them and that she would produce them before the Jamat. When the Jamat assembled, Jobunbee said that the ornaments and title-deeds had been given to Ameena for safe custody. Ameena then admitted having possession of the title-deeds which she said were mortgaged to her by Thagabee, but she denied all knowledge of the ornaments.

Cross-examined.—Jobunbee is no relative of mine. I joined her as co-plaintiff because she was brought up in our house from

in advantageous capacity, who have not at one time or another, without any claims whatever on it, been partakers of its hospitality—who, but for the Commissariat might have starved during those long and dreary campaigns in Scinde, the Punjaub, Oudh, and Central India. That, it would nevertheless be improper if, in gratitude for all this, we failed to condemn the pernicious effects of the system, which has enabled a few to enrich themselves at the cost of the personal discomforts and often at the imminent risk of the lives, of our soldiers. If the Commissariat always supplied, in quality and quantity, what it received payment for—if there never was any collusion between Commissariat employés and Commissariat contractors, to say the least, the British army in India would be the best fed, and the healthiest in the world. More than ten per cent. of the sickness prevalent in it, is ascribed to the unwholesomeness of the food, and filthy manner of its preparation in poisonous coppers; but why there should be any reason for complaint on this head, when there are standing Committees, besides Regimental Quarter Masters whose duty it is to see that nothing of an objectionable nature is allowed to pass into the barrack kitchens, seems inexplicable. It is, however not out of soldiers' rations that fortunes are made in the Commissariat, though they contribute their mite; the feed and keep of Commissariat cattle, the unpronounceable number of pounds of grain and fodder set down to their account, seem more likely to be the fertile sources, and this more especially in a campaign, when to the fabulous quantities of grain and fodder, is added the profit and loss account of cattle—killed, died, strayed, purchased, replaced, &c. What means is there of testing the correctness of the figures put down under these several heads?—what of detecting that the animals reported as dead or missing one day, are not those brought forward as purchased the next? Things more wonderful than such *figurative* dissolutions and resuscitations of camels, bullocks, tats and donkeys, have ere this come to pass in the Commissariat department. But we do hold, that were the European agency honest, it would be impossible for the natives to be dishonest, in this or any other particular, to any but the most contemptible extent. And to the end how *this* honesty is to be secured, on which literally depends the success of whatever reforms may be ultimately decided upon being introduced into the department, ought all the enquiries of Government to be directed.

The Barrack department as well as the department Public Works, need not be considered separately; suffice it to say, that the Barrack Master's has always been considered a snug, lucrative berth, though his "pickings" would not be much cared about, were the barrack furniture only better looked after than it in most instances seems to be. But the department Public Works is the *par excellence*, the sink of iniquity—the bane of the Indian finances. Like a cancer, it has eaten into the most vital parts of the administration, and even vast outlays have not been able to heal the wound, or eradicate the scars which remain as landmarks of its ravages. It now remains to be seen, what improvement Major Chesney's doctrinairing will effect in this matter—whether a reduction in the enormous expenditure of nearly 2½ per cent. of the whole amount on establishments and contingencies alone of our Executive Engineers will be made—what new and equitable system of contracts will be devised. And here we may remark, what must be the gains accruing from this latter source alone, when, as was shewn by the proceedings of the Civil Court published by us the other day, a contractor finds no difficulty in sub-letting a contract at an advance of 25 per cent. on the amount of his own accepted tender? What must be the nature or quality of the work done under such circumstances? Whether it is "the level and the theodolite," or "the trowel and the spade," which have to answer for it, alas! we have had too many proofs of the utter worthlessness of such work—some even attended with fatal results. In no department of the State is it so imperatively necessary that none but officers of ripe experience—undoubted professional skill—and tried probity, should be employed on the superintendence of works and contracts, involving large and varied expenditure—indeed, to the executive charge of large military stations at all. Latterly, it has become too much the fashion to give such appointments to unprofessional men, who are in most instances ignorant even of the commonest rudiments of engineering—who are incapable of framing an estimate, or projecting a work—incapable of practically pronouncing a building safe or unsafe—incapable of distinguishing good from bad material, and whose knowledge of the construction of a bridge or a barrack, as we have before said, hardly, equals that of an intelligent raj-mistree. Where, then the Executive Officer is distinguished by so much ignorance, is it surprising that his subordinates should have it all their own way—as they do, to the tune of 50 per cent. upon all works executed by them—take *dustoorie* right and left—employ inferior material—pass inferior workmanship—and finally become the architects of their own fortunes: and where, also, to the officer's ignorance is added the pinching misfortune of impecuniosity, as it not unseldom may be, all this is the more easily accomplished, by those interested in the business pandering to his wants—housing him comfortably, and helping him occasionally over the shoals of his shopkeeper's bills, for it does happen that such an "Executive" is often a very good-natured fool. It is however, no fault of his that he is pitchforked into an appointment for which he is so totally unfitted, and in which he only shines when placed in his third remove. The ricketty and unendurable nature of most public buildings erected during the last few years, amply testify to the incompetency and carelessness of the officers under whose superintendence they have been constructed. Such carelessness and incompetency still prevail, and we trust that the Commander-in-Chief, coupling the disaster which occurred some years ago at Loodiana by the tumbling down of a barrack, with that just happened from the same cause at Goruckpore, will institute the strictest enquiries into the matter, and let the public know the result, that a remedy may be applied, since it is bad enough to be fleeced our money, without having to deplore, in addition, the untimely end of our soldiers.

ENGLISH PRESS.

VICTOR EMMANUEL AT NAPLES.

(From the Saturday Review, May 3.)

THE reception of the King at Naples has for some time been regarded by the friends of Italy as a crucial experiment. If he had been coldly received, or if the populace of Naples had got up a demonstration against him, a handle would undoubtedly have been given to the common enemy. And the populace of Naples is of a kind to make it very easy to suppose that a demonstration adverse to good government and an open policy might be had almost for the asking. Although nothing as to the real state of Italy, or even of the Southern provinces, would have been proved by the wrath of the lazzaroni, yet a King who visits new provinces and is treated as an unwelcome stranger by the inhabitants of the capital holds a position, for the moment, which rather awkwardly contrasts with the title of election by universal suffrage. It was, therefore, a bold step in the King to go at this crisis openly to Naples, and to prove to the world that the Italian theory of Neapolitan disaffection is the true one. The Italians all agree that the Neapolitan populace is profoundly demoralized, and that the Bourbon Government and many of those servants and allies who are bought by five-franc pieces, or overawed by the terror of secret societies. There are also a considerable number of fine gentlemen, and still more of fine ladies, who think it good style to swear by the Bourbons, and to vote Victor Emmanuel and his Court vulgar. These people have lost the importance and the occupation of a Court of their own, and they strive, in a feeble way, to repair the loss by hatching impotent conspiracies, and console themselves for their present humiliation by an endless correspondence with ladies and gentlemen of their way of thinking throughout Europe. The Italians knew that this amount of disaffection existed, but they insisted that there was no more than this. They declared that the body of the country was in favour of the King's Government, that all men of honesty and character were his partisans, that the mass of the people were, at the worst, indifferent, and that the Bourbon agents were poor creatures who, when fairly challenged, would slink into a corner. So the King has gone to Naples to test the truth, and it has turned out just as the Italians said it would. There has been a demonstration, but it has been entirely a loyal one; and a stranger might believe that Victor Emmanuel was really popular and beloved in Naples. No one who knows Italy will pretend he is so, but at any rate his reception proves that there is no real opposition to his rule.

The present state of Naples is, in its way, creditable to human nature. Things are beginning to mend in the Southern provinces, and that there should have been even a latent capacity of amendment in the Two Sicilies is a matter of congratulation. Human nature cannot be degraded, as it cannot be exalted, beyond a certain point. The rule of the Bourbons in Naples and the state of society which the Court maintained was as bad as anything ever seen on the earth. It was not that other Governments have not been quite as cruel and false and selfish, but no Government ever were wholly gave up all distinction between right and wrong. The Court of Naples did not so much violate as ignore the first principles that bind man to man; and the state of mind in which this is possible explains the apparent contradiction between the atrocity of the system and the preservation of some sort of good qualities in those who worked it. They really had no notion of their own demoralization. It did not occur to them as a strange thing, for example, that the very highest people in the State should be members of a society for secret assassination. The Bourbon Government lasted a great many years, and it flourished for a capital where the numbers being largely in excess of the call for labour, furnish an inexhaustible supply of the tools of crime, and in a country where it is too hot to work very hard, and where there is no memory of a great past or traditions of great men to stimulate patriotism. And yet the Neapolitans have confessed so much that is good as to make them desirous to stand well in the face of Europe at a time like this. They are not so demoralized but that they can understand that there is something better than a Court in league with spies and assassins. Victor Emmanuel comes to them as the representative of a good average European Government, and they have sense and decency enough to wish not to be left out of the community of civilized nations. The condition of the Two Sicilies was not so bad that there was not a certain amount of intelligence and of popular aspiration in the lower and of sterling homely industry in the country. There was thus a basis for the introduction of a better Government, provided it came from without. The Court of Naples was utterly hopeless, but the Neapolitan people might be worth a better master. They have shown that they wish to be thought so. The towns know that the government of the King of Italy means a new life to them—a life of animation, and money-making, and political gossip. The country people will soon begin to discover, or have discovered already, that it pays admirably to be the subjects of a Government that is obliged to develope the resources of Italy in order to justify its own existence; and between town people and country people there is no room for the Bourbon coterie and its cut-throats to make much of a figure.

Both the late and the present Ministers have done their utmost to let the Southern provinces feel the material benefits which the union of Italy brings with it. They have indeed not hesitated to give Naples more than its share, and lately other works of public utility have been thrown somewhat into the background, in order to push on the Neapolitan railways. The opening of the Ancona line last autumn brought the North of Italy down to a great Adriatic port, and to the neighbourhood of the Neapolitan frontier. There will soon be lines both on the northern and the southern shores of the province of Naples; and that on the North will offer, in its terminus at Brindisi, a point of departure for the Levant, Egypt, and India, which has this advantage in the competition of routes, that the land journey will be the longest, and the sea journey the shortest. The Neapolitans cannot fail to reap a good harvest from the construction of railways that will place them in communication with the rest of Europe. And when once the riches of a country like Italy begin to be worked, the process goes on as of itself in a thousand hidden channels. It is not merely that a line of railway is made. That might possibly have been some day constructed if the Bourbons had stayed. But the Neapolitans now share in the general impulse toward material prosperity which is moving Italy as a whole. There is a new life agitating the country from the Alps to the remotest corner of Sicily, which quickens the energies and stimulates the ambition of people who have hitherto only slumbered. Nothing is so conspicuous in North Italy at present as the air of happiness, of hope, of confidence in the future, of busy occupation, which is worn by the whole population. They are free, and are going to be rich, and man is so made that the consciousness of freedom and the anticipation of wealth combine to be very pleasant to him. The Italians are not at present very forward as a commercial people. They are perfect babies in the art of banking, and have no notion of giving and taking credit. They are also without ready money, and have to look to foreigners for capital. But they will soon make money of their own, and they have many of the qualities which conduce to eminence in trade and agriculture. But the impulse given recently to their material prosperity is intimately associated with their political liberty. The two cannot be separated. If the Kingdom were disunited, or freedom perished, Italy would fall back into stagnation and poverty. They know this themselves. Even in Tuscany, where there was greater contest than anywhere else under the old system, the leading landowners were chiefly prompted to get rid of their Grand-Duke by the conviction that they could not get anything like the full value out of their estates so long as Tuscany was only a petty province cut off from the rest of Italy. It is much easier to grow rich in a great country than in a small one, and this piece of wisdom the Italians have taken thoroughly to heart. Although the Neapolitans are too backward to have very clear views of what is best for them, yet they cannot remain unaffected by the general concurrence of Italian opinion. They are certain to be influenced by the common persuasion that the only way for Italians to be rich is to be united: and in this way, without any other change in people, they may be gently led on to virtue and decency by the tender cord that binds together the heart and the purse.

The success of the King's visit is a reward to the patience, the courage, and the moderation of all political parties. The Italian Parliament has worked so well that its working well has seemed a matter of course. But in reality there have been the greatest and most difficulties to overcome that would have severely tasked the fortitude and good humour of a veteran Assembly. That a House composed of persons from very different provinces, with few or no ties of private life to bind them together, enduring great daily discomfort in a capital most inconveniently situated for the bulk of its members, and with each of their number wholly unversed in public affairs, should have never given way to temper or provincial jealousies, or to the frantic enthusiasm of novices, is as remarkable a proof of natural aptitude for political liberty as was ever given in history. The present Ministry has no majority in the House, and commands little respect in or out of it. Its principles are by no means popular. And it does not rest upon the support of those who are most truly Italian in Italy. And yet, simply because it is the King's Ministry, because Victor Emmanuel has chosen to have it, and that Italy may avoid the reproach of political fickleness, this Ministry is encouraged to do its work, has every facility given it, and has every obstacle removed out of its way. If ever there was a Ministry as the Italians have treated the Ratazzi Ministry during the last few weeks, she would have had a free constitution to this day. And among those who have shown most forbearance have been the Neapolitan members. Although no set of deputies suffer more by the prominence of the Piedmontese, whom Ratazzi and his colleagues especially represent—and although the influence of the party of action, as it is called, is so great in Naples that Garibaldi, and not Victor Emmanuel, is often said to be the real Sovereign there—the Southern members have discreetly avoided all manœuvres or attacks that could compromise the Ministry. They had the sense to look forward, and to see that the real thing for Naples was to have the Government of Victor Emmanuel established, whoever might be the agents. They have now the satisfaction of seeing that their views are shared by their fellow provincials, and they may take their part in welcoming their King in his Southern capital with a satisfaction that is enhanced by the consciousness that they have deserved well of their country.

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30	20 0 0	3 8 8	22 0 0	3 14 4
40	27 0 0	4 6 6	29 0 0	4 14 9
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60	46 0 0	8 2 4	47 0 0	8 5 2

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